

Implications of Behavioral Emerging Treatment Mutations Induced with Autism Spectrum Disorders

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Received: 03-Feb-2023, Manuscript No. JBTW-23-95297; **Editor assigned:** 08-Feb-2023, PreQC No. JBTW-23-95297 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 22-Feb-2023, QC No. JBTW-23-95297; **Revised:** 01-Mar-2023, Manuscript No. JBTW-23-95297 (R); **Published:** 08-Mar-2023, DOI: 10.35248/2322-3308-12.2.004.

Description

Autism, also known as Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), is a neurodevelopmental disorder that affects a person's ability to communicate, socialize, and behave appropriately in different manners. The severity of autism can vary greatly from mild to severe. Autism is typically diagnosed in early childhood, around the age of two or three and it can last throughout a person's life. People with autism often have difficulty making eye contact, understanding social cues, and interacting with others. The symptoms of autism can vary greatly from person to person. People with autism may engage in repetitive behavior, such as hand-flapping, rocking back and forth, or spinning. Many people with autism are sensitive to sensory input, such as light, sound, touch, or taste. People with autism may have difficulty with communication, including both verbal and non-verbal communication. Many people with autism have a restricted range of interests, and they may become fixated on a particular topic or object. The exact causes of autism are not known, but it is believed to be caused by a combination of genetic and environmental factors. Some researchers believe that autism may be caused by a genetic predisposition combined with environmental triggers, such as exposure to toxins or infections during pregnancy. Autism is typically diagnosed by a healthcare professional, such as a pediatrician or a psychologist. Diagnosis usually involves a series of tests. A healthcare professional may use a standardized screening tool to assess a child's developmental progress and if a child is found to be at risk for autism, a diagnostic evaluation may be performed to confirm the diagnosis.

There is no cure for autism, but there are a variety of treatments and therapies that can help people with autism manage their symptoms and improve their quality of life. Behavioral therapy, such as Applied Behavioral Analysis (ABA), can help people with autism learn new skills and behaviors. Speech therapy can help people with autism improve their communication skills. Some medications, such as antipsychotics or antidepressants may be used to treat specific symptoms of autism, such as aggression or anxiety. Living with autism can be challenging, both for the person with autism and their well-being.

People with autism often thrive on routine, so establishing a daily routine can help them feel more secure and comfortable. Although people with autism may struggle with social interaction, it is important to encourage them to interact with others and participate in social activities. People with autism may need extra support in certain areas, such as communication or daily living skills, so providing support and assistance can be helpful. Living with autism can be challenging, but practicing patience and understanding can go a long way in creating a positive and supportive environment.

Although the symptoms of ASD may go better with time, it usually starts before the age of three and can last a lifetime. Some kids exhibit their ASD symptoms within the first year of life and in some cases, symptoms might not show up until the child is older than 24 months. By the time they are 18 to 24 months old, some ASD kids pick up new abilities and pass developmental goals. Autism spectrum disorder is a complex neurodevelopmental disorder that affects communication, social interaction, and behavior. The causes of ASD are not fully understood, but research suggests that genetic and environmental factors play a role. Early diagnosis and intervention are critical for improving outcomes for individuals with ASD, and a variety of interventions can be helpful in improving social and communication skills, managing behaviors, and achieving independence. With the right support, individuals with ASD can lead fulfilling lives and make significant contributions to their communities.

Autism may be caused by a variety of circumstances, and it frequently coexists with sensory sensitivities, physical conditions including Gastrointestinal (GI) diseases, seizures, or sleep disorders, as well as psychological difficulties like anxiety, depression, and attention deficits. A child's requirements may change over time, and the variety of home-based and school-based therapies and interventions for autism spectrum conditions can be overwhelming.